

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

QUARTERLY RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1

FEBRUARY 15, 2005

POPULATION AT A GLANCE (AS OF JANUARY 11, 2005)

Total Population: 19,230

% Male 94.01% (18,079)

% Female 5.99% (1,151)

Average Age: 35.8

Racial Breakdown:

% White	51.5% (9,903)
% Afro-American	46.81% (9,002)
% Hispanic	1.36% (262)
% Am. Indian	.17% (32)
% Asian	.16% (31)

Top Offense Groups:

Homicide 23.46%

Robbery 17.67%

Drugs 14.8%

Sex Offense 14.66%

UPCOMING RESEARCH:

Recidivism Update

*Incarcerated Mothers and
their Children*

Technical Violators

Population Projections

Annual TDOC Budget
\$550 Million



Inmate Housing Cost
\$44/inmate/day

CY 2004 WORK CREW STATISTICS AT A GLANCE



Estimated Total Savings:
\$6,727,300.80
(based on minimum wage)



Total Hours:
1,306,272

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Mission Statement:

THE MISSION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION IS TO INCARCERATE CRIMINAL FELONY OFFENDERS IN A SECURE, HUMANE AND DISCIPLINED INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT THAT MEETS THE STANDARDS OF THE LAW, WHILE EMPHASIZING PUBLIC SAFETY, OFFENDER REHABILITATION AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF STRONG AND EFFICIENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY.

The Tennessee Department of Correction is committed to ensuring public safety through the incarceration and rehabilitation of convicted felons. The goal of the Department is to provide educational, vocational and treatment programs that will help them become productive citizens upon their re-entry into society.

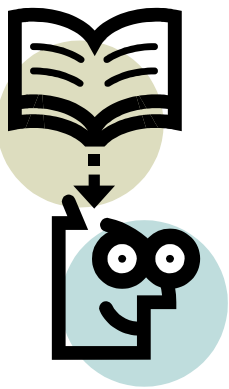
Currently, there are more than 19,000 inmates assigned to the State's 15 prisons. The Department operates 12 of those facilities. Three are managed privately by Corrections Corporation of America. Two of the State operated prisons are designated for women.

Tennessee's Department of Correction is recognized nationally for its management of prison operations. It was one of the first Departments in the nation to earn national accreditation from the American Correctional Association, and it's a tradition that continues. Only a handful of Departments nationwide are fully accredited.

All inmates entering the Tennessee Department of Correction are processed through one of four reception and classification centers located at the Tennessee Prison for Women, Brushy Mountain Correctional Complex, Middle Tennessee Reception Center and West Tennessee State Penitentiary.

Once inmates arrive at the center, TDOC staff members collect and evaluate personal information to determine program and security needs. During the classification process, counselors determine a prison assignment and level of supervision needed for the inmate. While incarcerated, inmates are assigned to programs that meet their needs, such as work, education and vocational training

Escapee Profile



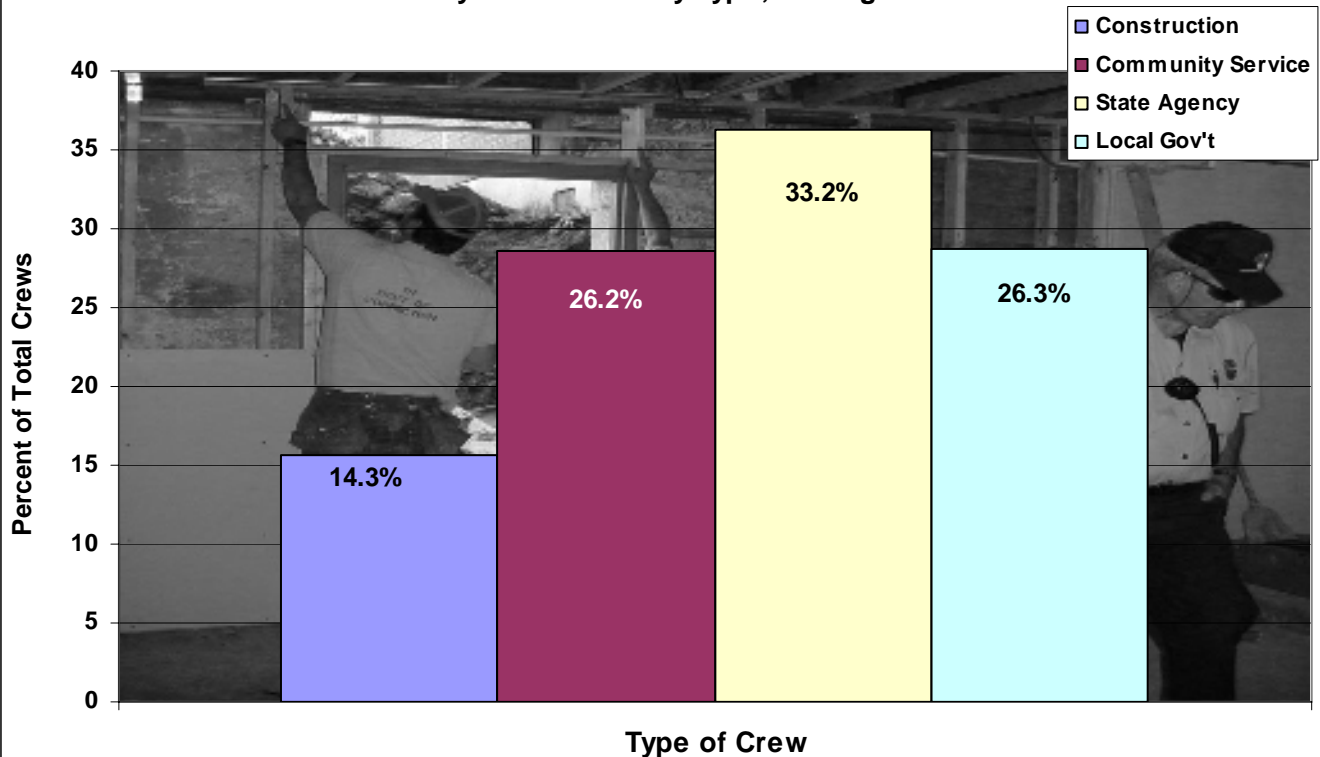
Characteristics

Primary Offense: Violent: 58.6 % Property: 36.0%	Race: Black: 20.7% White: 79.3%	Gender: Male: 97.3% Female: 2.7%
Custody Level: Maximum Custody: 9.3% Medium: 8.4% Minimum Direct: 23.4% Minimum Restricted: 3.7% Minimum Trustee: 55.1%	Marital Status: Single: 52.8% Separated: 2.8% Divorced: 13.9% Married: 29.6% Cohabiting: .9%	County of Conviction: East: 35.14% Middle: 41.44% West: 23.42%

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Total Estimated Savings by Institution

Institution	Total Hours	Estimated Savings
BMCX	210,339	\$ 1,083,245.85
CBCX	254,289	\$ 1,309,588.35
HCCC	28,727	\$ 147,944.05
MLCC	33,877	\$ 174,466.55
NECX	242,083	\$ 1,246,727.45
NWCX	104,089	\$ 536,058.35
RMSI	180	\$ 927.00
SCCC	34,775	\$ 179,091.25
STSRC	61,921	\$ 318,893.15
TPW	173,838	\$ 895,265.70
TCIP	2,184	\$ 11,247.60
WCBC	151,295	\$ 779,169.25
WTSP	8,675	\$ 44,676.25
Total	1,306,272	\$ 6,727,300.80

***\$\$ SAVINGS \$\$*****WORK CREWS:
CY 2004****Community Work Crews by Type, Average CY 2004**

Recent National Research:

NCJ Number: 206961

Transition From Prison to the Community

Corrections Today; August 2004; (66:5); Pg.16-30

Author: Kermit Humphries

Abstract: As record numbers of offenders are released back into their communities, reductions in funding have cut offender programs that prepare inmates for this transition. As such, the current correctional system does little to prepare inmates for life outside of prison; most reenter their communities with the same problems they had prior to incarceration. In 2001, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), in partnership with Abt Associates, developed a model for inmate transition to the community. The Transition From State's transition practices toward a focus on public safety, victimization reduction, and effective use of correctional resources. Underpinning the TPCI Model is the use of validated risk-assessment tools to identify offenders' criminogenic needs, thus reducing the risk posed to the community by the offender. Under the TPCI Model, transition plans would be developed by offenders soon after being admitted to prison. Each jurisdiction is expected to implement the TPCI Model through multi-agency partnerships; a site coordinator in each jurisdiction maintains contact with State officials and advises them on the initiative's progress. The successful reentry of the Nation's prisoners back into their communities requires a fundamental shift in the mission of correctional agencies, as well as in their priorities, procedures, and staffing and management practices.

NCJ Number: 206853

Examining Public Opinion About Crime and Justice: A Statewide Study

Criminal Justice Policy Review. (September 2004); (15:3); Pg. 270-293.

Author: Barbara Sims ; Eric Johnston

This paper reports on findings from the 2001 Penn State Poll, which was a random telephone survey of Pennsylvanians 18 years old or older to determine their attitudes toward and perceptions of such issues as fear of crime, capital punishment, the most important goal of imprisonment, and where they would most like to see their tax dollars spent for criminal justice.

NCJ Number: 206652

Reentry Court Initiative: Court-Based Strategies for Managing Released Prisoners

Justice Research and Policy; (Spring 2004); (6:1); Pg.93-118

Author: Christine Lindquist ; Jennifer Hardison ; Pamela K. Lattimore

Abstract: The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) launched the RCI program in response to the growing need to effectively meet the supervision and services needs of the large numbers of released prisoners returning to their communities. Nine sites were identified as RCI sites and were encouraged to base their strategies for supporting prisoner reentry on the drug court model. This article presents descriptions of these nine pilot RCI sites, including information on program status, target populations, organization, operations, services provided, agencies involved, and barriers encountered.

NCJ Number: 208220

Rehabilitation Versus Control: An Organizational Theory of Prison Management

Prison Journal; (December 2004); (84:4); Pg. 92s-114s

Author: Susan Clark Craig

Abstract: Under the control or "Theory X" model, control of the inmates is the primary measure of an effective organization. This untested assumption, argues this article, has impeded the achievement of other organizational goals of prisons, notably rehabilitation, which emphasizes inmate responsibility and autonomy suited to successful living in the community outside of prison. Although prison administrators have consistently shown interest in incorporating treatment programs into prison regimes, the persistent priority given to the control of inmates may mean that rehabilitation is viewed as a means of increasing inmate compliance with the control model.

NCJ Number: 208297

Offender Reentry: A Returning or Reformed Criminal?

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin; (December 2004); (73:12); Pg. 1-10

Abstract: Offender reentry is a pressing issue for American society for many reasons. With longer prison stays, many treatment and educational programs have not been able to keep up with increased demand. However, 95% of offenders will be released back into the community. This article discusses the need for new ways of thinking in order to reduce the recidivism rate through effective partnerships, such as Project RIO in Texas. Project RIO forces ex-inmates to conform to societal norms and assists them in making the transition from prison to freedom. In addition, during the community re-integration phase, police officers work to lessen the friction that accompanies change for ex-offenders.